UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re FOREIGN EXCHANGE BENCHMARK: Civil Action No. 1:13-cv-07789-LGS RATES ANTITRUST LITIGATION : (Consolidated)

CLASS ACTION

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 1 TO EXCLUDE PERCIPIENT WITNESSES FROM THE COURTROOM UNLESS THEY ARE TESTIFYING

Plaintiffs request all percipient witnesses be excluded from the courtroom except for one representative per party. Fed. R. Evid. 615. "Under Rule 615, sequestration is a matter 'of right' – when a party requests sequestration, the court must allow for it." *United States v. Teman*, 465 F. Supp. 3d 277, 322 (S.D.N.Y. 2020). "Rule 615 codified a well-established common law tradition of sequestering witnesses 'as a means of discouraging and exposing fabrication, inaccuracy, and collusion." *United States v. Jackson*, 60 F.3d 128, 133 (2d Cir. 1995).

Plaintiffs also request that the Court enter an order precluding percipient witnesses from reading daily transcripts of the proceedings. In *United States v. Friedman*, 854 F.2d 535 (2d Cir. 1988), the Circuit observed that witnesses' reading of trial transcripts "may violate an order excluding witnesses issued by a district court under Rule 615." *Id.* at 568. The Court has broad discretion to fashion a sequestration order that includes the prohibition of transcript review by percipient witnesses.

Further, sequestration under Rule 615 properly extends to opening and closing statements in order to fulfill the Rule's purpose of promoting truthful and accurate testimony that is not shaped by the remarks or testimony of others. Christopher B. Mueller & Laird C. Kirkpatrick, Federal Evidence §339 at 561-62 (2d ed. 1994).

According to the Supreme Court:

It is a common practice for a judge to instruct a witness not to discuss his or her testimony with third parties until the trial is complete. Such nondiscussion orders are a corollary of the broader rule that witnesses may be sequestered to lessen the danger that their testimony will be influenced by hearing what other witnesses have to say, and to increase the likelihood that they will confine themselves to truthful statements based on their own recollections.

Perry v. Leeke, 488 U.S. 272, 281-82 (1989).

Plaintiffs will be prejudiced if the Court allows adverse witnesses to observe each other's testimony and consult with defense counsel before testifying. The failure to enter such an order

would particularly handicap and prejudice Plaintiffs, because they will be presenting their case almost exclusively through adverse witnesses. Indeed, many of the witnesses are former employees of Credit Suisse. Moreover, an order excluding witnesses from the courtroom for the purpose of insulating them from others' testimony would be meaningless if they nonetheless learned of the testimony from others, including other witnesses or a party's counsel.¹

For the reasons stated above, Plaintiffs request that the Court exclude all percipient witnesses, except Credit Suisse's single corporate representative, from the trial and that the Court enter an order prohibiting percipient witnesses from discussing the trial with other witnesses or attorneys involved in the case and forbidding witnesses to review daily transcripts.

DATED: August 12, 2022 Respectfully submitted,

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While Plaintiffs do not dispute Credit Suisse's right to designate one natural person as its representative to sit in the courtroom, Credit Suisse should not be permitted to skirt Rule 615 by designating more than one representative. *See United States v. Hickman*, 151 F.3d 446, 453-54 (5th Cir. 1998) (abuse of discretion to permit government to designate two representatives as excepted from Rule 615 without finding that two agents were "essential"), *vacated on other grounds*, 165 F.3d 1020 (5th Cir. 1998).

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on August 12, 2022, I caused the foregoing to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the email addresses denoted on the Electronic Mail Notice List.

s/ Christopher M. Burke
CHRISTOPHER M. BURKE